

Strangeness production in antiproton-nucleus annihilation

A.B. Larionov^{1,2,3,a}, T. Gaitanos¹, H. Lenske¹, and U. Mosel¹

¹ Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Giessen, D-35392 Giessen, Germany

² National Research Center “Kurchatov Institute”, 123182 Moscow, Russia

³ Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies, J.W. Goethe-Universität, D-60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Abstract. The results of the microscopic transport calculations of \bar{p} -nucleus interactions within a GiBUU model are presented. The dominating mechanism of hyperon production is the strangeness exchange processes $\bar{K}N \rightarrow Y\pi$ and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Xi K$. The calculated rapidity spectra of Ξ hyperons are significantly shifted to forward rapidities with respect to the spectra of $S = -1$ hyperons. We argue that this shift should be a sensitive test for the possible exotic mechanisms of \bar{p} -nucleus annihilation. The production of the double Λ -hypernuclei by Ξ^- interaction with a secondary target is calculated.

1 Introduction

The interest to strangeness production in \bar{p} -nucleus interactions was originally related to the mechanism of strangeness enhancement in a quark-gluon plasma (QGP) proposed by Rafelski and Müller in early 80's for relativistic heavy-ion collisions [1]. This idea has driven several experiments at BNL [2,3], LEAR [4] and KEK [5]. Although the following-up theoretical analyses within the intranuclear cascade (INC) models [6,7] seem to support the usual mechanism of strangeness production in terms of binary hadron-hadron collisions, the collected experimental data constitute a very useful base for testing newly developing theoretical models needed in view of forthcoming experiments with antiproton beams at FAIR. In this talk we discuss our recent results of the microscopic transport calculations of the K_S^0 , Λ - and Ξ^- -hyperon and double- Λ hypernuclei production based on the Giessen Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck (GiBUU) transport model. Sec. 2 contains some model details. Sec. 3 collects the results of our calculations. We summarize in sec. 4.

2 Model

The GiBUU model [8] is a unified transport-theoretical approach capable to describe photon-, electron-, neutrino-, hadron- and nucleus-induced reactions on nuclei. To formulate transport equations, we are using here a relativistic mean-field model. The transport equations for the different baryons $i = N, N^*, \Lambda, Y, \Xi, \dots$, respective antibaryons and mesons $\pi, \eta, \rho, \omega, K, \bar{K}, \dots$ can be written as follows:

$$(p_0^*)^{-1} \left[p^{*\mu} \partial_\mu^x + \left(p_\nu^* F_i^{\mu\nu} + m_i^* \partial_x^\mu m_i^* \right) \partial_\mu^{p^*} \right] f_i(x, \mathbf{p}^*) = I_i[\{f\}] . \quad (1)$$

Here, $f_i(x, \mathbf{p}^*)$ is the phase-space distribution (or Wigner) function, $p^* = p - V_i$ is the kinetic four-momentum, $F_i^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^\mu V_i^\nu - \partial^\nu V_i^\mu$ is the field tensor, and $m_i^* = m_i + S_i$ is the effective mass. The baryonic mean field is characterized by the scalar, S_i , and vector, V_i^μ , potentials. The collision term in the r.h.s. of Eq.(1) describes the residual two-body interactions beyond mean field and resonance

^a e-mail: Alexei.Larionov@theo.physik.uni-giessen.de

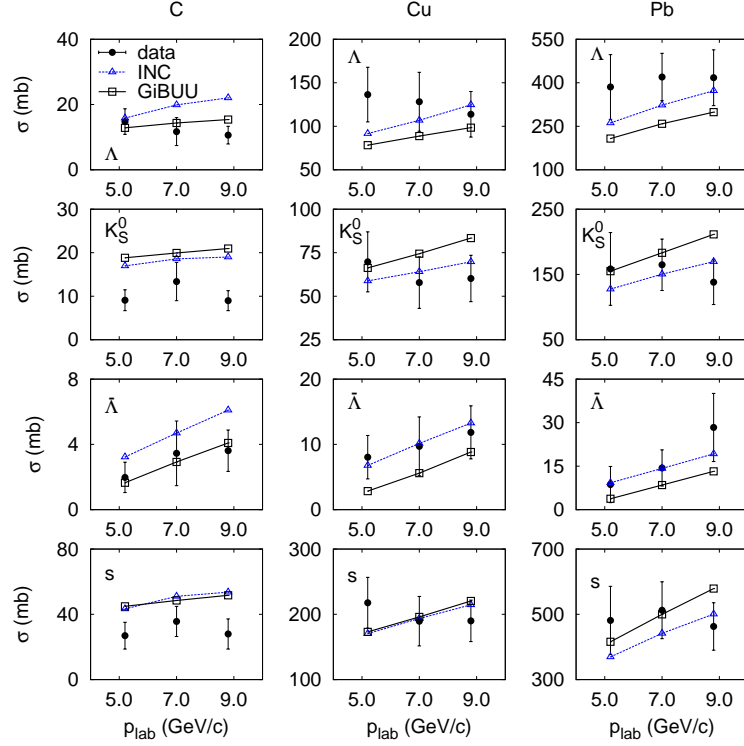


Fig. 1. Beam momentum dependence of Λ , K_S^0 , $\bar{\Lambda}$ and strange quark production cross sections in \bar{p} interactions with ^{12}C , ^{64}Cu and ^{208}Pb nuclei. The calculated Λ production cross sections include also the contribution of Λ 's from $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$ decays. Figure taken from [9].

decays. The two-body collision term depends on the angular differential cross sections of the particle-particle scattering and takes into account the Pauli blocking factors for the outgoing nucleons. The following relevant for the present study collision channels are included: annihilation $\bar{N}N \rightarrow$ mesons, $\bar{N}N \rightarrow \bar{N}N$, $\bar{N}N \rightarrow \bar{N}\Lambda$ (+c.c.), $\bar{N}N \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$, $\bar{\Sigma}\Lambda$ (+c.c.), $\bar{\Xi}\Xi$. Hyperons are also produced in strangeness exchange reactions on nucleons $\bar{K}N \rightarrow Y\pi$, $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Xi K$, and in the collisions of nonstrange mesons with nucleons $MN \rightarrow YK$, $M = \pi, \eta, \rho, \omega$. The produced hyperons may rescatter and change their charge and/or flavour via the following processes: $\Lambda N \rightarrow \Lambda N$, $\Lambda N \leftrightarrow \Sigma N$, $\Sigma N \rightarrow \Sigma N$, $\Xi N \rightarrow \Xi N$, $\Xi N \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$, $\Xi N \rightarrow \Lambda\Sigma$. Further details of the model can be found in [8,9,10].

3 Results

Fig. 1 shows our results on the inclusive cross sections of neutral strange particle production in comparison with experimental data [3] and INC model calculations [7]. There is an overall satisfactory agreement of GiBUU calculations with data and with INC results. We observe, however, a systematic trend to underestimate Λ production for heavier targets and overestimate K_S^0 production for light targets by transport calculations. The reason for this is not yet clear for us. One possibility is that \bar{K} absorption cross sections in nuclear medium are enhanced. This suggestion is based on our observation that $\sim 60 - 80\%$ of the $S = -1$ hyperon production rate is due to $\bar{K}N \rightarrow YX$, $\bar{K}N \rightarrow Y^*$ and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow Y^*\pi$ reactions.

In Fig. 2 we present the rapidity spectra of Ξ^- -hyperons plotted together with the rapidity spectra of Λ -hyperons and K_S^0 's. The Λ rapidity distributions are peaked at $y \simeq 0$, because the $S = -1$ hyperons

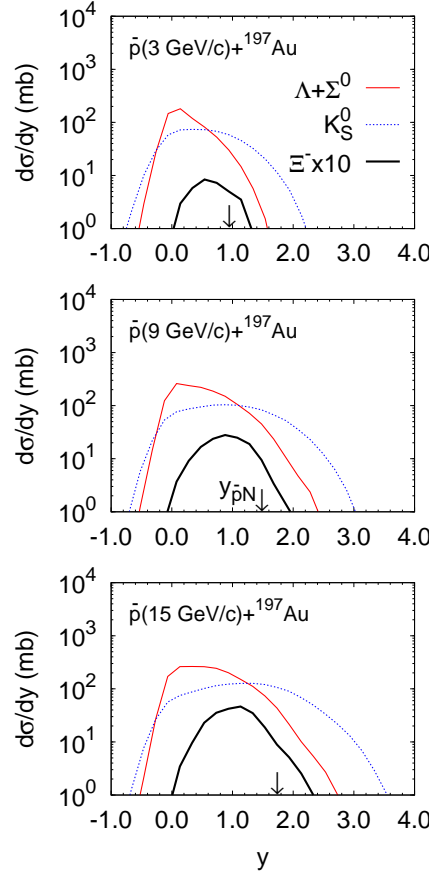


Fig. 2. Rapidity distributions of Ξ^- , Λ and K_S^0 in $\bar{p}+^{197}\text{Au}$ collisions at 3, 9 and 15 GeV/c. The $\bar{p}N$ center-of-mass (c.m.) rapidities are marked with arrows. Figure taken from [9].

are mostly produced in the exothermic strangeness exchange reactions $\bar{K}N \rightarrow Y\pi$ with slow \bar{K} 's. The rescattering on nucleons further decelerates the produced hyperons. On the other hand, the peaks of the Ξ^- rapidity distributions are shifted forwards by 0.5-1 units of rapidity despite that the ΞN rescattering is also included in our calculations. This shift is easily explained by the dominating endothermic production channel $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Xi K$ with the threshold \bar{K} beam momentum of 1.048 GeV/c corresponding to the $\bar{K}N$ c.m. rapidity of 0.55. We think that the difference between the peak positions of the Λ and Ξ hyperon rapidity spectra is the direct consequence of the underlying hadronic production mechanism implemented in our model and should vanish in the case of the strangeness production from the blob of a supecooled QGP [11].

The program of the future PANDA experiment [12] is intended to use a primary target to produce Ξ^- hyperons which will be then decelerated in the ordinary medium and captured to the Coulomb orbit of a secondary target nucleus. The double- Λ hypernuclear system will be created due to reaction $\Xi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$ on a proton from the secondary target nucleus. To get some feeling of this idea, we have performed a simplified study by, first, calculating the momentum spectrum of emitted Ξ^- 's in the primary reaction and, second, by calculating the production cross section of the double- Λ hyperfragments in the interaction of a Ξ^- with the secondary target. Fig. 3 shows the results. We see that the production cross section of double- Λ hyperfragments grows with decreasing Ξ^- beam momentum, as expected.

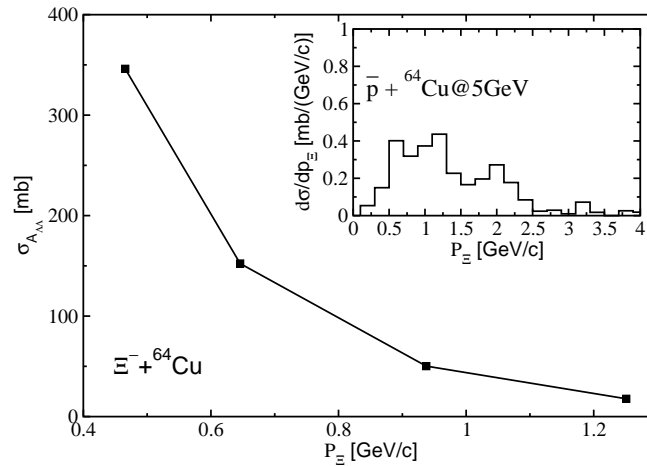


Fig. 3. Double- Λ hyperfragment production cross section in $\Xi^- + {}^{64}\text{Cu}$ interactions vs beam momentum of Ξ^- . For orientation, the inset shows momentum distribution of produced Ξ^- 's in $\bar{p} + {}^{64}\text{Cu}$ interactions at $E_{\text{lab}} = 5$ GeV. Figure taken from [10].

On the other hand, as one can see in the inset, a rather significant number of Ξ^- 's is produced at low momenta (< 1 GeV/c). Although we have neglected the Ξ^- deceleration in the ordinary medium and its capture to the Coulomb orbit, our results support the main idea of the double- Λ cluster production experiment.

4 Summary

The main conclusions of our present study are:

- Overall, GiBUU is working reasonably well for strangeness observables in \bar{p} -induced reactions. However, Λ production is slightly underpredicted and K_S^0 production is overpredicted.
- The $S = -2$ -hyperon rapidity spectra are sensitive to the underlying production mechanism: by hadronic two-body collisions or by QGP hadronization.
- Double- Λ hyperfragment production cross section due to Ξ^- interaction with a secondary target grows with decreasing Ξ^- beam momentum reaching hundreds mb below 0.8 GeV/c.

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